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DISARMAMENT.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"Put up the sword!" The voice of Christ once more
Speaks, in the pauses of the cannon's roar,
O'er fields of corn by fiery sickles reaped
And left dry ashes; over trenches heaped
With nameless dead; o'er cities starving slow
Under a rain of fire; through wards of woe
Down which a groaning diapason runs
From tortured brothers, husbands, lovers, sons
Of desolate women in their far-off homes,
Waiting to hear the step that never comes!
O men and brothers! let that voice be heard.
War fails, try peace; put up the useless sword!

Fear not the end. There is a story told
In Eastern tents, when autumn nights grow cold,
And round the fire the Mongol shepherds sit
With grave responses listening unto it:
Once, on the errands of his mercy bent,
Buddha, the holy and benevolent,
Met a fell monster, huge and fierce of look,
Whose awful voice the hills and forests shook.
"O son of peace!" the giant cried, "thy fate
Is sealed at last, and love shall yield to hate."
The unarmed Buddha looking, with no trace
Of fear or anger, in the monster's face,
In pity said: "Poor friend, even thee I love."
Lo! as he spake the sky-tall terror sank
To hand-breadth size; the huge abhorrence shrank
Into the form and fashion of a dove;
And where the thunder of its rage was heard,
Circling above him sweetly sang the bird:
"Hate hath no harm for love," so ran the song;
"And peace unweaponed conquers every wrong!"

John G. Whittier was so much in sympathy with everything that promotes Christian fellowship and the brotherhood of mankind that he joined, before his death, the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, founded by Mr. Theodore F. Seward. In a letter to the latter he said that he had long been desirous of seeing a movement for the union of all Christians with no other creed or pledge than a simple recognition of Christ as leader.

THE EDUCATION IN BRUTALITY.

BY JOSIAH W. LEEDS.

Andrew D. White, formerly President of Cornell University, but lately appointed Minister from this country to Russia, in a Chautauqua address delivered the 15th of last month upon "The Murder Problem in the United States," averred, in introducing his subject, that "reliable statistics and testimony prove that, among all the nations of the Christian world, in the United States the highest crimes are most frequently committed and least punished." Referring to the causes of the notable increase of crime, he mentioned first the criminal education of children through sensational story papers, and the brutalizing posters which advertise plays of the murder and suicide sort at the theatres. Having lately issued a plea particularly addressed to teachers, entitled "Educators should bear witness against pernicious reading matter," I am hence glad to observe that an educator of such repute as ex-President White should lay particular stress upon the point stated. His forcible presentation of the case ought to be heard and heeded, especially by the whole body of teachers. They can do a great deal to correct the evil, if they will bring themselves to a realization of the gravity of the situation, and, coming under the weight of their responsibility in the premises, lay hold of every right opportunity to discourage the unhealthy craving for sensational reading matter and theatricals.

The general interest shown in the recent prize-fight at New Orleans is in a large degree referrible to the prominence given to these brutal encounters in the "police papers" and in the daily papers generally. The *Kansas City Journal* probes a little deeper into the matter than probably most of the papers do which have editorially considered it. The editor of the journal mentioned reminds its readers that mankind has been very much given up to wars, and that the statues of the heroes of wars have been far more common than have the statues of those engaged in any other pursuit. The aristocracy have been, largely, pronounced supporters of wars, and among them now may be found many patrons of the prize-ring. In this country, the "gentlemen's clubs" incline the same way. The editor might have added that "the services" find many allies in the world's parliaments and congresses, so that when some international flurry occurs, the undoubted need of all the war-ships, armies and coast defences that we have, and a great many more that, to our shame, we have not, is frantically insisted upon. It would seem as though there was need of a reversal of the present education in brutality, if the not very strong movement toward the establishment of a Peace Congress or Tribunal of Nations, is to receive the support of a public opinion that shall be in sympathy with it, and in the event of such establishment, ensure its permanency.

PHILADELPHIA.